

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 12

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Subscribed Capital..... " 2,750,000

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A SECOND EDITION of this useful guide book is now in course of revision and will be published at the earliest date possible. It will be considerably improved and enlarged. A few good advertisements will be received. For terms and other information apply to the Editor of *The Rio News*.

Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo:

Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 5 a. m. and 8.30 p. m. (dormitorio); returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a. m. and 5 p. m. (dormitorio). Change of cars both ways at Taubaté.

Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

Cachambú and Lambaré:

Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.

Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc. Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a. m. and 7 p. m. Connects with all branches along the main line (Linha do Centro) of that railway. Intermediate trains leave at 7 a. m. and 4 p. m.—the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Entre Rios.

Belo Horizonte:

Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2.25 p. m. and 11 a. m.—the latter a mixed train.

Petropolis:

Barca leaves the Prainha pier at 6.30 and 8.30 a. m. (Sundays and holidays 7.00 a. m.) for Mandi pier to connect with railway to Petropolis and beyond; also at 12 p. m. for Petropolis, Sundays and holidays excepted. By all land route passengers leave Central Railway station by suburban trains at 4.30 p. m. for S. Francisco Xavier station (fare 400 reis) and there transfer to adjoining station of Leopoldina Railway whence trains leave daily, Sundays and holidays included, at 4.55 p. m. for Petropolis.

Returning from Petropolis, the all land route trains leave at 5 a. m. Sundays and holidays included, for S. Francisco Xavier station, where transfer is made to suburban train on Central Railway (additional fare 400 reis). The suburban trains leave Petropolis at 6.30 and 7.30 a. m. (except on Sundays and holidays) and 4.30 p. m. for Mandi pier and thence for Prainha. On Sundays and holidays the suburban train leaves Petropolis at 4.05 p. m.

Nova Friburgo:

Barca leaves the Praça das Marlinhas at 5.30 a. m. daily and at 2.30 p. m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Santa Anna de Marimby. Returning, trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2.35 p. m. daily, and at 5.40 a. m. on Mondays. Excursion train leaves Marimby on Saturdays at 3.15 p. m. (Barca leaves Rio at 2.30 p. m.), and returning leaves Friburgo at 6.45 a. m.

Corcovado:

Regular trains, week days, leave S. Rua Cosme Velho, Lameiras, at 8 a. m. and 2.30 and 5.30 p. m., returning leave the summit at 7.30 and 9.30 a. m. and 1.40, 4.30 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6.30, 8.30 and 11 a. m., 12.30, 2.30, 3.30 and 8 p. m.; descending 8.35, 10.05, 11.35 a. m., 12.35, 2.35, 4.05, 6.7 and 9 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. CHARLES PAGE BRYAN, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Ita borahy (opposite Custom House). Petropolis EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua de Marjô. EUGENE SEIGER, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraiti (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Until further notice the Church will be closed for repairs. The services will be held every Sunday at 10 o'clock in the morning in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Rua da Quitanda Baptisms and Marriages at times, to be arranged with the Chaplain.

IRVINE CRAWSHAW, M.A., British Chaplain.

74, Rua Mendo de Sá, Itaboraiti.
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, No. 179—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; on Wednesdays, 7 p. m. Portuguese services at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School 11 a. m. at Fabrica Carica, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. FRANK WIDEBECKER.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: Rua Petropolis, 32.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Sant' Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. BAGBY, D. D., Pastor.

Caixa 352

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—No. 234, Rua D. Anna Nery, Estagio do Riachuelo. Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor.

Primary school in the church building.

Professional Directory

J. Dias Ribeiro, M. D., Ex-assistant to Professors Bartholow and Da Costa of Philadelphia, and Dr. Huggins of New-York. Residence: Rua Senador Dantas 44 A.

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 75, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

Dr. Brisany, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Specialist in diseases of females, urinary passages. Radical cure of hernias, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical operations. Consultations from 1 to 3 p. m., Rua da Quitanda, No. 42.

Enéas M. Ferraz, lawyer, specialist in commercial and civil cases, after long stay in London, is pleading in S. Paulo. Office: Rua de Santa Theresia n. 20 A—S. Paulo.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20, Rua d' Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

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BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—31, Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p. m.—For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room, 10, Rua Camerino (formerly Imperatriz). 3rd floor: L. LEMMY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Camerino.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 39, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 8 a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 1 o'clock p. m. Nicollan A. Rodrigues, President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The Argentine cruiser «Sarmiento» left Valparaiso on the 17th for Callao, Peru.

—The opposition in Chili is accusing President Errazuriz of weakness in his negotiations for the settlement of the Punta de Atacama dispute.

—Mr. Ernest Laing formerly acting British consul in Buenos Aires, is expected in Valparaiso shortly, where he is to take over the duties of British vice-consul.

—The Argentine training ships «Sarmiento» left Valparaiso on the 17th inst. on its cruise of instruction around the world. The people of Valparaiso gave them a brilliant send-off, with dinners, entertainments and the inevitable fireworks on the previous night.

—The officers of the Argentine cruiser «Sarmiento» have been enthusiastically entertained at Santiago and Valparaiso. At the former place the Chilean officers detached the horses from the carriages and drew their guests to the hotel themselves—an attention which was afterwards sharply criticised by the irreconcilables.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Argentine press has denounced serious defects in the batteries mounted at Puerto Belgrano.

—Torrential rains visited Argentina last week, but unfortunately they did not come north to Rio de Janeiro.

—A coachmen's strike is reported from Buenos Aires, where new regulations have just gone into force.

—Late telegrams report the revolution in Bolivia to be spreading. It is said that Potosi has been captured by the revolutionists.

—The people of Buenos Aires had a fright last week on learning that the war vessels in the new port works had many tons of explosives on board.

—The documents in the Punta de Atacama dispute between Argentina and Chili, have been submitted to United States Minister Buchanan for decision.

—The February customs receipts of the Montevideo custom-house amounted to \$636,562.91, which shows a small decrease from the same month of the two preceding years.

—President Roca is said to have proposed to the Krupp foundry to exchange the guns and projectiles ordered for 500 kilometres of Patagonia. A telegram of the 19th says that the proposal has been accepted.

—The course of events in Bolivia is pursuing its monotonous way. There was an attempt recently to reconcile the differences between President Alonso and Colonel Pando, the revolutionary chief, but it resulted in failure. It may be presumed that the so-called war will now go on, to the utter ruin of the country.

—We deeply regret to note that Bishop Henry V. Warren, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, arrived in Buenos Aires early this month seriously ill, and was taken to the British Hospital where an operation will have to be performed. The *Herald* of the 6th says that he will be compelled to remain under treatment about three weeks.

—The latest journalistic novelty in Buenos Aires is a paper in Arabic called *As-Sahh*. It appeals to a large section of Turkish and Arabian immigrants. We expect the native press will find some difficulty in entering into a polemic with it. It will be worse to them than English.—*Montevideo Times*.

We don't know about that! The native journalist considers it unprofessional to admit his ignorance, and the less he knows about a subject the more fluently he writes. *Sab-eh!*

—News from Punta Arenas is to the effect that a syndicate has been formed there for starting a line of bimonthly steamers between the Straits and Valparaiso. This seems rather curious considering that Sandy Point has a fairly good service of boats of two or three companies with Valparaiso. What one might have expected was the establishment of a line between this port and Punta Arenas, for at present all boats arriving in the River Plate from that quarter only call at Montevideo. Probably the new service will however call at some ports and places where the regular steamers do not touch.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—The national interventor at General Acha in the Pampa Central has plenty of work on hand, but one of the first things that he ordered when he arrived there was the liberation of all those who had been put in prison by the local government for no apparent reason. The interventor is being afforded information on all sides of the action of the local authorities, and if we are to believe the statement that the local *Jugado Letrado* has no less than seven hundred prosecutions in hand our readers can well judge of the state of affairs in that quarter. This is only one of the few instances of the Argentine protesting against the mode of government of the country. The reason no doubt of the general protests from Acha is that there are many foreigners in that region who are the leaders against the systematic oppression to which they have been subjected in the past and which the natives say they will not support any longer.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—Great indignation has been aroused in Buenos Aires over the acquittal of the assassin Calderon, who murdered Prof. Roque Carranza. The minister of justice even promises to have the procedure in criminal cases revised. We are glad to see that Argentines are at last waking up to the impunity given to murder. A great many foreigners have complained bitterly of these travesties of justice, but now that the abuse comes home to them, perhaps the Argentines will correct the evil.

—It is evident, from the fact that no advance has been made by the delegates on either side, that the Punta question will not be settled without arbitration. The matter, however, is being discussed in a cool and business-like fashion, and there is no fear of any disturbance of the peace. The interests of this country will be perfectly safe in the hands of Sr. Uriburu, who is better acquainted with the subject than any man living. The two nations are no longer waiting to fly at each other's throats, which is very satisfactory, as the attitude has proved rather expensive in times past.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—It is perhaps significant of a change in the attitude of Argentines towards crime that the fiscal has in three cases asked for a sentence of death. It is not probable that they will be imposed, or that if imposed they will be carried out. It would be too much for our sensibilities to lose three murderers in one week. We can very much better afford to lose half a dozen innocent men. Besides, the cold deliberation involved in a death sentence is repugnant to Argentine feeling. The natural disposition is to spare no pains in the discovery of mitigating circumstances, or failing their discovery, in their invention. It has been remarked that if enquiries such as those which have been instituted in the Wanklyn-Ritchegary case were to be made into the life history of all of us, we should be forced to the conclusion that we are hopelessly lunatics, and the most deliberate and cold-blooded of murderers would find its justification: all responsibility would be abolished.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—It seems that the scruples of the Welsh colonists will be respected, and that their Patrian eyes will not be offended by the spectacle of Welsh-Argentines marching and countermarching on Sundays in all the glories of a national guard's costume. Indeed, not only in this matter, but in many matters, it appears that the Welsh settlers, after long neglect, are to reap the benefit of having made an energetic kick against the inconsiderateness of the Argentine government. Of course it suits them now to say that the two gentlemen in London had no authority to do what they did. Probably they had not, in the sense in which an Argentine would use the word authority. Your Argentine would not have left this country on a foreign mission without a complete suit of red-tape and sealing-wax: your Welshman might very well have done so. Even if the Welsh colonists gave no authority to Mr. Phillips and his mate, they probably knew a good deal of what was contemplated. But all is well that ends well.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—The Argentine Congress is not a blessing to the Argentine people. It is probably the most inefficient, expensive, and incapable legislative body in existence. Its record for the session recently closed affords abundant and conclusive proof of the fact. It has been exceptionally barren, and it has taken 24 new deputies, at an additional cost to the country of \$275,500, to do the work. The native and foreign journals at Buenos Aires concur in reprobating its extravagance—"which drains the resources of the republic and threatens to suck it dry, notwithstanding the vigour of its industries and labour." Its greatest achievement was to pass a budget authorising an expenditure of \$152,000,000 for the central administration of a nation consisting of under 4,000,000 inhabitants. No wonder *El Diario* characterises this as "a veritable disaster to social science." Beyond this crushing burden, unhappy Argentina has to carry on her back her provincial and municipal responsibilities, all framed with a similar disregard of the elementary conditions of fiscal economy. In the United States the national government costs each inhabitant the equivalent of \$13.25; in Germany, \$13.51; in Spain, \$17.65; in England, \$13.62; in Italy, \$11.22; and in Argentina, \$38!—*S. A. Journal*.

The millionaire Andrew Carnegie has given about \$8,000,000 to found and endow free libraries and other similar institutions. It is a splendid use to make of one's wealth, but we don't like the institution which made Carnegie rich for all that.

THE ETERNAL KICKERS.

The Emperor Nero received the deputation of the Tusculan chamber of commerce with studied courtesy, and besought them to make known, without fear, the purpose of their coming.

«We pray your Majesty,» the deputation announced, at that, «to quit burning people! It hurts the life insurance business!»

«But bear in mind,» argued the Emperor, «that prior to my administration a human being was n't a fire risk!»

Of course, no policy could please all the material interests.—*Detroit Journal*.

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up..... " 750,000
Reserve fund..... " 500,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
10, Rua da Alfandega

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Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., nashf. HAMBURG.
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BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.
(Caixa 103.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos
(Caixa 520.) (Caixa 185)

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg
M. A. von Rothschild & Söhne, Frankfurt a M.
England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London
Manchester and Liverpool
District Banking Company Limited, London.
Union Bank of London, Limited, London.
Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.

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Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris.
Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
De Neufville & Co., Paris.
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THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000
Realized do " 900,000
Reserve fund " 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

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THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

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Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Idem paid up..... " 800,000
Reserve fund..... " 300,000

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N. B. This capital to be

reduced to Rs. 100.000:000\$ in accordance with the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund. . . Rs. 19.537:044\$811

Profits in suspense . Rs. 9.075:823\$568

on 30th June 1898.

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UNCLE ABNER'S RECOLLECTIONS.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF RIO.

It has always been a mystery to me, continued Uncle Abner, how passing travellers could give us so much definite information about a new and strange place. Of course, they notice more and their first impressions are vivid, but they are never content to restrict themselves to what they see. They are eternally generalising, and not infrequently they make the sorry blunder of describing what some accident has brought to their notice, as characteristic of the whole country. I think I could have written a very respectable volume during my first year in Rio, based wholly on chance impressions. And when written, no small part of it would certainly have needed correcting.

Rio, it should be remembered, occupies a very peculiar position in this great country. Brazil possesses an enormous territory, but the settled portion consists of only a comparatively narrow belt along an extended coast line. Rio is simply the political centre, and is the commercial entrepot for a limited though very considerable area, but for much the greater portion it is nothing but the centre of government, the source of pecuniary and official supplies. It does not represent the tastes, customs and habits of the people, nor does it influence their modes of thought and manner of living beyond a very limited extent. Rio is a cosmopolitan city, and as a great seaport it is largely influenced by the current of travel and trade passing its doors. It has a large foreign population, and many of its wealthier citizens have had the advantages of travel and residence abroad. All this tends to modify peculiarities, and to give it characteristics common to great commercial cities everywhere. So, you see, there is a large margin for error in describing the manners and customs of the people here as characteristically Brazilian. Among my first impressions was that Rio sought to be Parisian, and there are still not few who draw largely upon the French capital for models in everything they seek to do. And not only in dress is this the case, but in journalism, literature, social usages, law, medicine—in fact everything. English modes of dress have of late years been gaining favor with young men, who are learning to appreciate the use of flannels, straw-hats, canvas shoes, etc., in hot weather, but there was very little of that twenty to thirty years ago. The young Brazilian

of that time dressed well, and the silk hat was as essential as it is to-day in the City of London. The official and professional world held to the regulation black suit, with a frock coat rather long in the skirt. It was hardly a comfortable dress for a hot summer's day but it was Parisian, as well as official and professional, and custom enforced its use.

As for the ladies, what can a man say who knows very little about the art of dressing well. The majority of us know when a lady's dress, pleases us, and we may have something to say about colors and fit, but that is quite as far as we can go. I thought that the Rio ladies dressed well and richly, though there was sometimes a suspicion in my mind that they were overfond of jewellery and that they were not always successful in harmonizing colors. They also drew upon Paris for their fashions, and this, too, led me into criticism, dangerous as it was, for I could not help seeing that the winter costumes of Paris occasionally appeared on the street here in mid-summer. But of course the ladies are privileged, even to make mistakes, and I am not commissioned to chide them for it. And even if I were, I am too well satisfied with present comforts to enter upon so hopeless a campaign.

In going up country, which I did some weeks after my arrival, I found that Rio represented Brazil about as much as New York represented the United States. Once beyond the city's suburbs, quite a different class of people came on the scene. The carefully-brushed black coat and silk hat dropped out of sight altogether, and *punchos*, *sombreros*, loose-fitting clothes and easy manners took their place. Of course all the rich planters who were accustomed to make periodic visits to Rio, kept suitable «war-paint» for the occasion, but they were wise enough not to burden themselves with it at home. They adapted their dress to the requirements of the climate—perhaps not always wisely—and made themselves as comfortable as circumstances would permit.

(To be continued.)

From *Dian's* College and Clinical Record.

THE TREATMENT OF YELLOW FEVER IN CHILDREN.*

We begin the most difficult and, perhaps, the most important part of our work.

It is necessary for us to relate the facts and to present the reasons, which made us follow and recommend the following therapeutic hints. Our study of yellow fever in adults dates back as far as 1876; we have made very careful observation of about 10,000 cases in the city of Rio de Janeiro, as resident physician in the Hospital of Jurujuba, in five epidemics; in 1881, in the epidemic of Vassouras; and in 1889, in the great epidemic of Campinas. We have read almost everything that has been written on the subject in Brazil and also the best books written abroad.

We have made several postmortem examinations and a good many therapeutic and clinical experiments, and this is the tenth essay that we have written on this pyrexia. But only from 1881 to the present has our attention been specially called to the study of this disease in children. We were in the city of Vassouras in the height of the deadly epidemic, when we began to observe carefully this disease in infants, and there we saw many cases, and 17 children were victims of this disease. In the report that we made at the time we wrote some words on the subject which have been included in a chapter of this work. After the epidemic in Vassouras we had the opportunity to observe in the Hospital of Jurujuba, in the city of Rio de Janeiro, during several epidemics, and also in that of Campinas, many children who were affected by this disease, and this work is based on the observation we made of about 200 cases.

The fact of the great predominance of nervous phenomena made a deep impression upon us and we have given yet in our memory the clinical aspect of the first child we saw with yellow fever and which was treated in the infirmary of Santa Rita in 1876, and in which case the peculiar symptoms of meningitis showed themselves during the course of the yellow fever. This cerebral predominance took nearly always the ataxic form, and, on the theory of localization in yellow fever, which we have adopted, we sought

* This article was written by the late Dr. José Maria Teixeira, professor in the Medical School of Rio de Janeiro, and was translated by Dr. J. Dias Ribeiro for the *Clinical Record*. The interest taken in the study of this dreaded disease is our excuse for giving it space in our overcrowded columns.

the therapeutica suitable in such cases. At first we thought our therapeutics was only curative of meningitis four or five years ago, but have regarded it now as preventive. In children our observation shows us that the localization is always, or nearly always, meningeal or cerebral, and hence our effort to prevent, so far as possible, not only the disastrous localization, but also the effects that it may produce.

In children we prefer the multiple localizations to the cerebral; they are not generally so serious as the latter, since, after the renal localization, the one that has the worst prognosis is the meningo-encephalic. It is also necessary to remember that in children the kidneys are rarely affected, for with them the anuria, which so often proves fatal in adults, is not so frequent.

The multiple localizations are also preferable because these are ordinarily not very intense. In our effort, therefore, to prevent the cerebral phenomena, it occurred to us to employ in children, and even in the first period, the cutaneous and intestinal revulsives, and we ought to acknowledge that the results attained went so far beyond our expectation that we are almost afraid to say how much and only for the sake of the truth we do so—that all the children which were treated properly—i. e., with sufficient energy—recovered. We have a record of 40 children all cured in the last three years by the methods which we give below.

It is not much for one, who with sorrow confesses that he has neither cured nor seen cured by any one else one case of anuria out of ten thousand, to say now that he has not lost one child out of the last 40 treated, some of them very serious cases. We shall indicate minutely our methods in order that our colleagues and pupils may employ the same treatment.

We administer at the onset of the disease, as soon as we begin treatment, eliminative measures; that is, the purgatives and sudorifics, associated with the antizymotic agents, endeavoring to determine whether the disease takes the abortive form.

We do not prescribe emetics, because the vomiting, being a frequent symptom of yellow fever, we are afraid that the emetic may prolong their action so that the therapeutical vomiting may be followed soon after by the pathological, it being possible that the latter may be provoked by the former. Besides this, the coated state of the tongue does not often require the use of an emetic.

Dr. Pecanha da Silva, who, in the case of adults sometimes advises the use of vomitives, says in his book:

"But in children it is necessary to take every care, even with the use of ipecacuanha, as it might easily provoke depression of the vital forces and might hasten the adynamic state."

Besides, we do not prescribe as an eliminative measure the diuretics in the first period, because it is not well to increase the action of the kidneys, for these organs should be very much respected in a yellow fever patient; besides this, with the use of the diuretics concomitantly with the purgatives and diaphoretics, we would bring about a polypharmacy and a contradictory therapeutics.

As a purgative, we give preference to castor oil, in doses from 20 to 50 gms. according to the age of the child. It can be made more fluid by warming, and more pleasant to the taste by adding sugar or the same quantity of syrup of manna, and it is easily taken in this manner.

We do not prescribe calomel, as very many physicians do in yellow fever among adults, for, besides being a purgative of uncertain action, it is not required in the first period of this fever; moreover, the dyscrasic effects which it might produce ought to be taken into consideration.

As a sudorific, we prescribe the following formula, when the child is half grown:

R. Infusi boraginiset sambuci, 150.0
Vini portensis, 50.0
Tinctura aconiti, 0.65 to 1.23
Sodii salicylati, 0.50 to 2.0
Syrupi diacodii, 30.0 M.

Sig.—Take one tablespoonful every hour.

We order this potion to be given two hours after administering castor oil, and we adapt the dose of aconite and that of salicylate of sodium according to the age of the children, and also the degree of temperature observed.

Ever since 1876 we have only praise for the use of the potions with alcohol in yellow fever, and therefore we use from the onset of the disease port wine, which, diluted, acts as a tonic and diaphoretic, the child being quiet and covered. The action of salicylate of sodium as an abortive measure in yellow fever in adults is perfectly established.

The long report we wrote on this subject in 1880, and the results afterward obtained by a good many physicians and by ourselves, shows positively the utility of the employment of this antizymotic and antithermic agent in the first period of this fever.

Before that time, Wagner, in consideration of the disinfectant and anti-fermentable properties, had called attention to its use as a prophylactic in diseases in which the lower organisms are dischamped.

Bucholtz and Béchamp proved also that the salicylic acid prevented the development of bacteria and its proliferation.

The febrifuge action of salicylate of sodium is certified by thousands of physicians. It is

necessary to say that in children a large dose of salicylate must not be administered, and never should be used for a long time.

In the epidemic of Vassouras in 1881, we frequently noted cerebral troubles in children which we attributed then to the use of salicylate of sodium; to day we believe that in many of them the therapeutics was unsuccessful, and that the encephalic phenomena were caused by the meningial infection.

So, then, the salicylate of sodium deserves the most confidence of all germicides used internally in yellow fever, and must be administered only in the first period, when the albuminuria has not yet appeared. We do not give this salt in the dyscrasic period because our experience agrees with that of Blanchier and Gubler. This last author says: "The salicylate may produce two different effects upon the urinary secretion: if the kidney is normal, the diuresis increases; if it is abnormal, it increases the hyperemia and disturbs the function; besides, the urine may become albuminous."

It is obvious, therefore, that when albuminuria appears in yellow fever, we ought to suspend the use of this derivative of salicylic acid, which otherwise is of great advantage in the first period.

The small quantity of opium in the syrups paves the way of the above prescription gives it a slight anodyne action.

If it be an infant, we prefer the following:

R. Syrupi quiniae vinosi, 60.0
Sodii salicylati, 0.50
Tinctura aconiti, 0.55 M.

Sig.—One tablespoonful every hour.

At the same time that we bring into action the eliminative and parasiticide measures, we begin the energetic use of derivatives. Thus we advise from the outset the use of constant and permanent cutaneous revulsives applied to the lower limbs.

The sinapism made of ground mustard and cold water, or Rigollot's sinapism, is applied to the thighs, then to the legs, then to the feet; now to the anterior, lateral, or to the posterior part of the lower limbs; so that the child has constantly two sinapisms acting as revulsives.

According to the degree of the fever, the age of the child, the sensibility of the skin, the readiness of the vesicant action of the essence of mustard, the intenseness of the sleepiness or the phenomena of excitation, we should vary the size of sinapisms and the time of continuance in the same spot.

We do know that this method is painful, but we have observed that even members of the family and the nurses recognize that with the continuance of sinapisms the intensity of morbid phenomena decrease, while they increase when they are taken off. Even the fever is remarkably reduced by the sinapisms; it increases some tenths of a degree when they are taken off.

The sinapisms must be applied from the onset of the disease, and not when the cerebral symptoms begin to show themselves.

The march of yellow fever in infants is sometimes so rapid that there is no time to be lost. We have seen black vomit within twenty hours of appearance of the disease, and death has occurred within forty hours.

We persevere in the use of the sinapisms during all the first and second periods of the pyrexia, whatever may be the form that it takes, so endeavoring to prevent the cerebral localization, or, at least, if it takes place, it may not show itself in a great degree of intensity.

Side by side with the cutaneous revulsives we use the internal revulsives, using largely purgative and antiseptic enemata. Therefore, eight or ten hours after administering castor oil, we order the following enema:

R. Infusi persicariae, 400.0
Electuarii senec, aa 30.0
Olei ricini, 2.0 to 4.0
Acidi borici, 2.0 to 4.0
Ovi vitelli, 1.

Ft. enema.

Sig.—For clysters every six hours.

If the purgative effect of castor oil is slow, we give the clyster sooner; but if its effect is abundant, we begin the use of clysters ten hours after administering the purgative.

We repeat the clyster every four, five, or six hours, according to the evacuant results obtained and the intensity of the morbid phenomena.

According to the intensity and to the children's ages, we will modify the use of clysters, using from 100 to 200 gm.

If the symptom of constipation is the rule in yellow fever; if in meningitis, which we ought to prevent, the constipation is also constant, it is easy to see the necessity of evacuations, which besides this may prevent, to a certain point, the meningo-encephalic localization as an intestinal revulsive.

As an anti-fermentable we have for a long time used boric acid in different strengths according to the age of our patient.

In the same manner as the sinapisms, the clysters must be used from the outset of the disease, and we ought to insist upon them during all its course, even though their composition should have to be modified according to the clinical indications.

So, in short, in the first period of yellow fever in children, we give castor oil and a diaphoretic vinous potion with salicylate of sodium, accompanying these internal mea-

ures by constant sinapisms and repeated clysters.

If the disease does not go beyond the first period, if new morbid symptoms do not appear, we persist in the same measures for two or three days, and often the yellow fever stops in its abortive stage.

But when albumin appears in the urine, however slightly, we stop at once the salicylate of sodium, and we prescribe for internal use the normal solution of chloride of iron and the tincture of iodine; in fact, we adopt the same procedure as with adults as soon as albuminuria appears.

(To be continued.)

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TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States

MAR. 13.—The government has forbidden officers under orders to proceed to the Philippines to take their families there.

The New York papers publish telegrams from Manila saying that a decisive battle between Americans and Tagalos is imminent.

The American troops detached to take the town of Pasig met the advanced guards of the Tagalos to-day outside that town, drove them back with losses of over 1,000 in killed and wounded, and occupied commanding positions for their artillery. The capture of the place is thought to be only a question of a day or two.

Agnaldo has proposed to the Spanish prisoners in his power to take arms against the Americans for four dollars a day pay. General Otis has prohibited the ransom of those prisoners being paid just now to the Tagalos as it would enable them to buy fresh munitions of war and so prolong the insurrection.

General Maximo Gomez being at logg-headers with the Cuban assembly has issued a proclamation to the people in which he resigns the command of the Cuban troops and announces his intention of retiring into private life.

The British steamer "Castillon" has gone aground near Halifax, N. S., during a heavy snow storm.

MAR. 14.—Telegrams from Manila state that the recent defeats of the Tagalos are causing them to become demoralised.

The American troops had to disperse a crowd which took part in a manifestation to-day in honor of General Maximo Gomez.

MAR. 16.—The Banco de Uruguay to-day delivered 35 millions of pesetas for the payment of salaries due to the repatriated soldiers.

The Queen-regent to-day ratified the treaty of peace with the United States, without the previous vote of parliament.

The coach-drivers of Madrid have gone out on strike.

The returned soldiers from Cuba made a public manifestation in Majorca to-day to air their grievances, but the demonstration was broken up by the police.

MAR. 17.—Sr. Emilio Castellar has published an article on the Chinese question in which he says that Italy is merely the catspaw of Great Britain.

General Polavieja has authorised the press to publish his speech in the Cortes in which he violently attacked General Weyler.

The treaty of peace signed by the Queen-regent has been sent through the French foreign office to M. Cambon in Washington, who will exchange it for the copy signed by President McKinley.

MAR. 18.—M. Jules Cambon to-day officially notified the U. S. government of the signing of the treaty of peace by the Queen-regent of Spain.

The New York Herald announces the complete surrender of the Visayas islands, where the natives have cheerfully acknowledged fealty to the United States.

Fourteen bodies have been recovered from the debris of the Windsor Hotel. The number injured is known to be about 50, and include guests and hotel staff. It is feared that at least 40 people have lost their lives in the fire. The work of clearing the ruins is being rapidly proceeded with in the hope of finding all the bodies. The proprietor of the hotel was with difficulty dragged out of the burning building, and on seeing the extent of the fire went mad and is in a serious condition. The damages are estimated at over a million dollars.

The election riots mentioned in yesterday's telegram took place at Hot Springs in Arkansas and not in New York.

Spain.

MAR. 13.—The 23rd April has been fixed for the next election of the Cortes.

The repatriated soldiers have renewed their manifestations in Valencia, Tarragona, and other places, demanding their deferred pay to keep them from starvation.

Telegrams received in Madrid from Manila say that the treatment of the Philippines by the Americans is terrible, and most resembles a man-hunt.

MAR. 14.—The situation of the conservative cabinet is becoming more complicated every day. General Polavieja says that his alliance with the party is only of a temporary nature and does not mean that he has become a follower of Sr. Silveira.

Sr. Montero Rios is of opinion that if the American government prohibits the immediate ransom of the Spanish soldiers held by the Tagalos, it will be necessary for Spain to appeal to the powers. The cabinet met to-day to consider the question.

A Carlist manifestation having been made in Leon while a regiment was returning from mass on Sunday morning, General Quindia ordered the band to play the national anthem as a counter-manifestation. A tumult ensued which was quickly repressed, and the principal agitators arrested. The soldiers proceeded to their barracks amidst the acclamations of the people.

Agnaldo refuses to liberate the Spanish prisoners while General Polavieja continues to be minister of war, as it was that general who ordered the shooting of Dr. Rizal, the Philippine poet and patriot. *La Reforma* urges the government to dismiss General Polavieja and substitute another general for him as minister of war.

MAR. 15.—For some days there has been great agitation amongst the students of the medical school in Barcelona. They wish to obtain the expulsion of all professors who are not natives of Catalonia. (Those stupidly narrow-minded agitators should have their minds broadened for them with a birch.)

The Spanish government has made an official communication to the press denying the report that the American government has exacted the immediate approval of the treaty of peace, signed by the Queen-regent.

Several journals having published notices to the effect that General Rios has been called home from Manila, General Polavieja officially states that Rios will remain in Manila until the negotiations for the liberation of the Spanish prisoners are completed.

Deputy Melia is making speeches openly in the provincial cities inciting the people to make manifestations in favor of Don Carlos.

The French government has been appealed to by Spain to bring about the release of the Spanish prisoners in the Philippines.

It is now known that the body found in Santiago harbor is not that of Capt. Villamil.

MAR. 16.—President McKinley has ordered the Cuban assembly to be dissolved. General Maximo Gomez has said he will recognise no other authority in Cuba but that of the United States.

General Wheaton reports that the Tagalos have been dislodged at Pateros and Pasig, both places being now in his power.

Nine negroes suspected of arson have been lynched in Georgia.

Mr. John Sherman, ex-secretary of state, is confined to his bed with pneumonia.

The U. S. government has decided to allow the demonstrations in honor of Maximo Gomez to continue, as there is nothing in them of protest against the United States.

MAR. 17.—Official reports say that since the taking of Iloilo by the American troops, the whole island of Panay has been pacified, with the exception of scattered bands of marauders who are not likely to count long as disturbers of the peace.

A terrible fire destroyed the Windsor Hotel in New York to-day, in spite of all the exertions of the fire brigades. Four carbonised bodies have already been taken out of the ruins, and 25 guests are missing. Fears are entertained that these, too, have been burnt.

The municipal elections in New York occasioned several conflicts between the different parties in which four people were killed and several injured. Two of the killed were policemen. Many arrests have been made.

News continues to arrive of the damages caused by the recent heavy falls of snow. In Virginia a passenger train is completely snowed up.

Riots have broken out between Canadian and American miners in the Alaskan gold fields, in which four men were killed and many wounded.

The Tagalos in Manila are receiving consignments of smokeless powder. They have given up fighting pitched battles and have adopted guerrilla warfare.

MAR. 18.—The police have arrested several suspected Carlist adherents.

El Imparcial says that a republican demonstration in Cadiz was stopped by the authorities and three of the ringleaders were arrested.

General Rios has telegraphed to his government that the Americans are making it impossible for Spaniards, whether military or civilians, to remain in Manila.

The council of ministers at their meeting to-day approved an extraordinary credit destined to pay the interest on the Cuban debt.

Great Britain

MAR. 13.—In the house of commons, there exists a strong opposition to the idea of supporting Italy in its demand for the cession of Somalia.

The Emperor of Germany has again signified his intention of being present at the Cowes regatta in July.

Telegrams from Christiania say that the manner in which the Crown Prince is conducting the government has given rise to great discontent.

Great Britain and Russia have arrived at a satisfactory arrangement in reference to the railways to be constructed by each in the north of China. Great Britain will not touch the holy city of Moukden, and Russia has made other concessions.

The Marquis of Salisbury has completely recovered from his recent indisposition.

The liberal party has held a meeting in which the government was censured for its weak foreign policy. (There must be something wrong with this telegram, as the liberal party never before went in for a spirited foreign policy.)

The Scotch coal miners threaten to go out on strike if their wages are not raised this week.

MAR. 14.—The Italian government disapproves of the terms of the ultimatum to China recently sent, and has not only annulled the document but has recalled to Rome the blundering official, Sr. De Martino.

The *Daily Mail* announces the occupation of the Mitan islands by the British troops. (These islands are immediately opposite Port Arthur but at the other side of the gulf of Petcheli.)

News has been received in London that five deaths from the bubonic pest took place in Hong Kong last week. Precautions are being taken to prevent the spread of the plague.

The Spanish government is reported to be making great efforts to reconstruct its navy.

and that it is about to give the necessary orders to foreign shipbuilders.

Sir Claude Macdonald, the British minister in Peking, has been asked to represent Italian interests in China pending the appointment of a new Italian minister.

MAR. 15.—Mr. Cecil Rhodes has had an interview with the Emperor of Germany on the subject of the Cape to Cairo railway, and the latter favors the project. President Kruger, it is said, shows himself to be much annoyed by the support of His Majesty to the undertaking.

The *Financial News* comparing the characters and abilities of General Roca and Sr. Bazariz credits the Argentine president with the superiority, and adds that in any political struggle between the two, General Roca would be sure to gain the advantage.

A collision took place to-day in the Mersey between two torpedo boats, one of which sank. All the crew were saved.

A boiler explosion took place on board the cruiser "Terrible" when returning from Malta. Several stokers were scalded and otherwise injured, but only one has succumbed to his injuries up to the present.

The *Times* correspondent in Santiago de Cuba says that the American government has decided to postpone the handing over of powers to the natives until things have calmed down more in the island.

The blue book on the Chinese question was published to-day.

MAR. 16.—The *Daily Mail Gazette* publishes a telegram from its correspondent in Paris, who says that the two French battle-ships "Charlemagne" and "Canlois" are absolutely unserviceable.

Sir Claude Macdonald, the British minister in Peking, has asked for leave of absence on account of his health. In the political clubs in London it is thought this is only a blind for some deep diplomatic move.

Lord Russell of Kilowen has been appointed to replace the late Lord Herschell on the Venezuelan arbitration board.

Major Grant of the intelligence department has been appointed secretary to the Argentine-Chilian limits arbitration committee.

MAR. 17.—The news as to the health of His Holiness the Pope is of the most contradictory kind. Some journals say that the ailments prelate is moribund and that arrangements are being made for the conclave to elect his successor. Others state that the doctors attending him are confident of his speedy recovery.

Telegrams from Copenhagen say that the Danish government has asked the Russian minister at Peking, M. de Giers—who is also the Danish representative there—to endeavor to obtain a Chinese port for Denmark.

The *Daily Chronicle* correspondent in Saint Petersburg telegraphs that the Russian minister of war had previously ordered a plot to blow up the powder magazine at Toulon some days before the explosion took place.

The *Evening News* says that the ex-ambassador of Russia to France, Baron Mohlenheim, sold military secrets of France and Russia to Germany, and that the Czar ordered his secret banishment. The news has caused a great sensation in St. Petersburg.

MAR. 18.—Mr. Cecil Rhodes has had long interviews with the leading bankers and financiers of Amsterdam to whom he has explained the advantages of the through railway connection between Cairo and the Cape.

The *Daily News* confirms the rumor that the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria is about to marry the Princess Isabel of Orleans.

The *Times* of to-day censures the Spanish politicians for having shirked the responsibility of the treaty of peace with the United States after the Queen regent to bear the whole blame.

The condition of the Pope is giving rise to great uneasiness. Since the first symptoms of a relapse set in he has had several fainting fits which keep the Vatican in a state of permanent alarm.

France.

MAR. 13.—In the south of France great festivities are being prepared to celebrate the election of M. Emile Loubet to the Presidency.

The Urbain-Gohier trial for having written and published the book "The army against the nation," began to-day before the assize court of the Seine. Many retired officers gave evidence in favor of the author, but the case was not closed when the court rose. The proceedings drew large audiences.

To-day an explosion took place in the arsenal at Bourges, in which five people were injured.

MAR. 14.—The court of cassation sitting in full session has asked the government to allow all the judges to inspect the secret documents in the Dreyfus case.

M. Freycinet, the minister of war, is in favor of granting the request.

M. Emile Erckmann, the celebrated writer, died to-day at Lunel, at the age of 77 years. (Most of the splendid works of the Erckmann-Chatelain combination have been translated into every European language, especially *"L'Ami Fritz"* and the *"Histoire d'un Corsic"*.) Since the death of M. Chautau in 1890, M. Erckmann has written two works alone—*"Kaleb et Khora"*, and *"La premiere campagne du grand-pere Jacques"*.

President Loubet has pardoned 250 prisoners who were concerned in the riots in Paris in February last.

The Urbain Gohier trial was concluded to-day. The author and the publisher were both

acquitted of the charges brought against them.

MAR. 16.—Telegrams published in Paris to-day say that the condition of the Pope has again begun to give cause for anxiety. The doctors were hastily summoned to his bedside last night, his attendants fearing that softening of the brain was setting in. The doctors fear that His Holiness may have blood poisoning consequent upon the recent operation which would be perilous at his great age.

The *Patris* publishes an interview with General Polavieja, in which the minister of war says that his desire is to raise the Spanish army to 300,000 men. As to the necessary funds, the minister says he can find them in spite of all difficulties.

A large defalcation has been discovered in the accounts of the Banque de France.

Sarah Bernhardt is shortly going to appear as Hamlet in a French translation of Shakespeare's great play.

MAR. 17.—The evening papers publish telegrams from Manila announcing the defeat of the American troops in Cainta (?)

Esthazy, in an interview with a representative of *Le Matin*, has declared his intention to start for the Soudan, and not to again return to France.

Greece has protested to the powers against the bad treatment that Greek subjects are receiving in Turkey.

In the course of the debate in the chamber of deputies on the navy estimates, M. Lockroy, the minister of marine, said the coast line of France is now well defended, and he dwelt enthusiastically on the merits of the new submarine *Zede* which is now provided with apparatus that will allow it to approach hostile ships in action totally unperceived.

Ex-Lieutenant Boisson has been condemned to 5 years imprisonment by the correctional court for the crime of spying.

His Holiness is reported to be in Paris to be recovering slowly. He is said to have spent part of the day out in his library.

MAR. 18.—The Paris papers say that the Carlists have managed to introduce large quantities of chassepot guns into Spain by way of Perpignan. (This does not say much for the vigilance of the French frontier guards who received strict instructions only a few weeks back to stop all such traffic.)

Telegrams published in Paris say that the Americans finding the state of the Philippines not as peaceful as was expected, are about to make overtures of peace. (We fancy this will be news in New York.)

His Holiness the Pope has now to undergo another operation at the hands of Dr. Mazzoni, as the wound of the first operation healed quicker than was expected. The second operation was arranged for to-day.

A cartridge factory in Marseilles had some powder explode which wounded three soldiers.

Germany.

MAR. 16.—The body of the late Prince Bismarck was to-day transferred to the mausoleum specially erected to contain it. The ceremony was of the most solemn nature. Amongst those present were the Emperor, the Kaiser, most of the family of the ex-chancellor, members of the court and many high dignitaries.

The *Westminster Gazette* of to-day makes an appeal for funds to succor 80,000 starving Armenians.

—Last year the Companhia de Teelagem Santa Lucia manufactured 589,568 bags and 962,870 metres of bagging, against 491,394 bags and 835,008 metres of bagging in 1887. The board of directors describe the year as very unfavorable. Sales were difficult and the fluctuations in exchange interfered with advantageous purchase of raw material. The company nevertheless sold 535,523 bags and 752,842 metres of bagging and its net profits for the year were \$8,935,810, against 131,045-\$643 in 1887. The company obtained a loan from Capt. Andrews and paid its debt to the Banco da Republica. The payment was made in shares of the bank and in this transaction the company's profit was 15,299,820. Its debt to Capt. Andrews at the end of the year was 129,375\$ and its cash balance at the Banco da Republica 92,490\$420. It paid its shareholders the usual dividend of 10%.

—The recent advance in the quotations for many of the Brazilian railway debentures has called more special attention to the fact that not a few of these securities can be bought to yield a good return at a minimum of risk. The Funding Scheme has practically assured their position for a year or two, and under its influence only one company—the Brazil Great Southern—has been so affected as to actually impinge upon the interest payable to its debenture-holders, although others have been rather close to the brink. Such of the companies as have a small proportion of their capital in debentures seem, indeed, to have had their position somewhat improved. Under these circumstances an investor, in search of a fair yield, can now turn to the Brazilian railways with full assurance of getting a particular return, high or low as the case may be. For example, San Paulo debentures, a very sound security, yields from 4 1/2 (8d. to 4 3/4 p. cent. according to the class of debenture selected, and the Alagoas debentures correspond to a yield of 8 3/4 per cent. At present prices Central Bahia and Conde D'Eu debentures, producing from 6 per cent. to 7 1/2 per cent., offer an attractive opportunity, with little appreciable risk. The Central Bahia traffic for 1898 shows a big increase. —*South American Journal*.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 21st, 1899.

ONE of the recent subjects of discussion by such philosophical writers as Mr. Benjamin Kidd, is that of the future control of the tropics. He argues that the available territory of the temperate zones is nearly all occupied, and that the world must soon look to the tropics, not for opportunities to colonize, but for supplies. He claims that the nationalities now occupying the temperate zones, can not successfully colonize the tropics. The problem of the future, therefore, is one of control, and not of colonization—this being all the more necessary as the races adapted to the tropics can not be depended upon to do the work which the world will have to ask of them. It will be their fate, therefore, to become dependencies—and that to one or other of the two great racial forces of the time—the Teutonic or Anglo-Saxon, and the Latin. The discussion has very naturally brought up the question of how this rivalry will affect South America, where Latin influences are now dominant. It has been suggested by some writers that while Europe is contending for the division and control of Asia and Africa, South and Central America should be left to the United States, but this could not easily be done. The trade of these countries is principally controlled by Europe, and they are all heavily in debt to European capitalists. Sentiment may defer to the United States in determining the future state of these countries, but interest will counsel the retention of some share in the control of their destinies. Doubtless the people of these countries will consider such a discussion an impertinence—and with good reason. But the world is moving on, and its destinies are being worked out regardless of sentiment. The Latin masters of this continent have signally failed to accomplish the work which fell to their hands. It has been their mission to despoil; not to develop. Not one of these countries has been really benefitted by their rule. And now, after four centuries of dominion, we find that the result of Latin rule is a state of anarchy in almost every part of this great territory. At the present moment there are revolutionary struggles in Central America, Venezuela, Ecuador and Bolivia, impending revolutions in Peru and Uruguay, and a no less terrible struggle between officials and people in Colombia, Argentina and Brazil. We are rapidly approaching the day when the civilized world will require something better of Latin America than this, and sentiment will be allowed no say in the matter. When the tropics are required to feed the world, the world will see to it that they are well governed.

The renewed fall in the Brazilian exchange is puzzling the best-informed observers. It may be said that the cheapness of coffee accounts for it. But the cheapness of coffee has now lasted for a long time, and its effects, therefore, cannot explain the decline in the exchange just now, especially as the government is now exempted from the obligation to remit money for the payment of the interest on its debt. Everyone expected that the arrangement would have sent up exchange, and, in

fact, it did so for a while. But now the exchange is going back almost to what it was before. Furthermore, there are no political dangers ahead—so far, at all events, as is known by the best informed in London; while the President is faithfully fulfilling all the promises he made by enforcing retrenchment and endeavouring to improve the finances. It will be recollected that he is bound to reduce the amount of the paper in circulation. All that is really known is that one of the banks has been buying exchange upon a large scale, and that, perhaps, is the explanation.—*Statist*, Feb. 25.

We are very glad to see that the *Statist* is beginning to see that there is something at fault other than low coffee prices. The excuse served us well for a time, but it is now quite worn out and should be dropped. Rubber is commanding high prices, so that won't serve. Cotton and tobacco are not important enough, and nothing else remains. So we are obliged to fall back on facts—extravagant government, excessive currency circulation, warning credit, inability to correct abuses, and all that. Coffee is not to blame for bad government any more than locusts are to blame for Argentine military expenditures.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHURCH MATTERS.

Sir,—I know Rio could muster some half a dozen Ritualists of varying degrees of fervor but I confess that I was taken aback by the fanfare of a Ritualist in your last issue.

I scarcely know which is the more amazing, the brazen effrontery which would stigmatize as gloomy Puritans the men who in the past have so staunchly maintained our Church, and those who support it still, because they do not choose to abandon it to these fanatics,—or the egregious fatuity which prevades the whole letter and which stamps the mental calibre of the man who wrote it. He wants a "greater variety of services! The service he wants is evidently a sort of variety entertainment—with plenty of flights, and mimes, and mystical millinery. But this sort of thing is not religion, and we don't want it; and what is more, we won't have it.

Yours truly,
NO POPERY.

Rio, 16th March 1899.

Rio, 17th March, 1899.

To the Editor of "The Rio News."

Dear Sir,—I find a singular statement in the letter of your correspondent "Layman" in your last issue. It is to the effect that we Churchmen of Rio do not look to our Chaplain as the one man in Rio who ought to have the fullest knowledge of ecclesiastical affairs! Why of course we do. Whom else does your correspondent suppose we look to? Who in nature should know more about them than an ecclesiastic? It is his business to know. Does your correspondent want us to believe that the bankers, or the brokers, or the Man-in-the-Street are better authorities?

Or perhaps your correspondent wishes us to believe that he is the one who knows most. Is that it?

However, what "Layman" probably means is that the Chaplain is not the only man in Rio who knows something about Church matters. That is correct; he is not. Not all of us, thank heaven, have vegetated in South America for half a century. There are some among us who hail from such churches as All Saints, Margaret Street, St. John the Divine, Kensington, and St. Michael and All Angels, Croydon—and know the difference between a church of the Church of England and a Dissenting chapel.

I was not aware,—and this is the more strange as I am a regular attendant at Church!—that our Chaplain's preaching recalls anything at all about Alexander, Hercules, Conan and the others with whom "Layman" is so familiar; but then, as I am not familiar with these worthies, whoever they may be, perhaps I am no good judge. Your correspondent seems to charge our Chaplain with introducing the so-called "burning question" of ritualism. I should like to know what right he has to make this insinuation. As I happen to know precisely who did introduce it and how it was introduced, "Layman" may take it from me that the Chaplain had nothing whatever to do with it.

It is a pity "Layman" is not better acquainted with the facts, especially if he claims to be "the one who ought to have the fullest knowledge, etc."

By-the-by, in another column of your paper, there are some very apropos remarks on Church matters in South America, which ought not to escape notice. I heartily congratulate "Gargyle" of São Paulo on so fearlessly speaking his mind about the way the chaplaincies are supplied. It is a pity there are so few Churchmen in Rio who are willing to call a spade a spade.

But I believe the time has now come when all loyal Churchmen in Rio should unite to condemn and get rid of the antiquated notions about ecclesiastical affairs which prevail here, so much to our loss.

What we want is a little fresh blood in the Church, and more life.

Yours truly,
PROTESTANT.

Rio, 18th March, 1899.

The Editor, News Rio.

Sir,—It is with much pleasure that I see you have kindly opened your columns to the discussion of Church affairs here. I hasten to

associate myself with the views expressed by your correspondent "Ritualist" that more services are required and those of a more ornate character. The Church here was built for the use, for all time, of Churchmen resident in Rio, and as such should meet their needs. This, at present, it does not do, as there are many crying out for more services. In common fairness there should be at the least on Sundays, two different services, one with Catholic adjuncts to meet the wishes of those who desire such, and the other say of the type that now carried on, for those who are puritanically inclined and prefer the baldest of services.

Such an arrangement has been made lately in one of the Anglican Chapels on the Continent, and there appears to be nothing fairer. It is understood that one of the Trustees here admitted, when the question was put to him, that, on a principle of fairness, an ornate service should be granted to those who preferred such. If only those who do would fall into line and act together the change would, no doubt, be granted us.

The Editorial in the "Church Echo" must commend itself to all impartial readers as a model of wise and tolerant feeling, and, as such, it should have warm appreciation, which should also be extended to our chaplain, who merits it too.

I am, Sir,
Very truly yours,
ANGLO-CATHOLIC.

Rio de Janeiro, March 18th, 1898.

Dear Sir,—Ritualist's letter on "Church Matters" in your last No. reminds me of the cuckoo, who too lazy to make a nest of her own, tries to oust the legitimate owner of another.

Our services have for many years been conducted without question to the satisfaction of the larger number of the English community and especially of those who contribute to the support of the Church.

Now "Ritualist" and a few faddists who want innovations and to coquet with Romish practices, wish to turn us out: this is not fair. If they want novelties let them go where they will find them to their hearts' content in any of the Roman Catholic churches which abound in this city.

As to the attendance of young men at our services, it is unfortunately true; they are "conspicuous by their absence" and new converts to this to be the case easily follow the example. If St. Paul himself came to preach in our Church, there would be a large attendance for a few Sundays and then the numbers would fall back to their old level.

Three years ago an experiment was tried by altering the hour of service to nine o'clock at the request of a majority of signatories, very few of whom went to Church or intended to go at the earlier hour.

The result was as the then Chaplain described it, a "farce," and the old hour of eleven was reverted to.

Yours truly,
SUBSCRIBER
to the British Church Fund.

S. PAULO CHAPLAINCY.

To the Editor of the "Rio News."

Dear Sir,—I write to protest against the unwarranted attack on Mr. Craven by "Gargyle" in your issue of 14th inst. However true any of the statements therein contained may be, such an assault on an absent man is entirely without excuse. This amateur Junius' intention is doubtless to render Mr. Craven's return impossible, but may it not act in just the opposite way? Such an exaggeration will call forth demonstrations of sympathy for the maligned person which would otherwise have been lacking. "Gargyle's" letter is a case of the ambition of smart phrases "o'erleaping its senses." Not content with a statement of facts the writer piles to the heap of fault-finding all the little-tattle which he has picked up at this gossiping street corners. What a picture this "gifted" presents! Few men have had the privilege of seeing themselves so fully portrayed as others see them. But it is a warning to the rest of us. Some day perhaps when the stream of Fancies has run low, the São Paulo Pry may gibbet us in like manner! "Gargyle" rightly objects to the reported or distorted remarks of Mr. Craven, but indulges, notwithstanding, in cheap and uncalled for witticisms on the same subject. Remarks on Mr. Craven's abilities are outside the mark; it is admitted on all sides that he is a devout and earnest man who has done much good work here. A Chaplain's duty is not solely to preach sermons; a cynic will pick holes in the best, while those who try, can find a lesson in the poorest of sermons. Mr. Craven is one of the very few good chaplains that São Paulo has yet had, and our critic in his hasty endeavour to prevent his return may be instrumental in introducing some less spiritually-minded man.

How does he know that the South American Missionary Society has not made an honest endeavour to secure another Chaplain? For duty in England even, it is not always easy to obtain a suitable clergyman, and the difficulty is increased tenfold, when the manifold requirements of a distant colony have to be satisfied. A man who is ready to face death among the heathen is not always prepared to exchange the freedom of unlimited action for the comparative confinement of his duties in a narrow sphere, and would think twice before he accepted a post, where in September he is the recipient of many tokens of esteem

and in March is bluntly informed that he is "not personally popular."

Not content with arrogating to himself the right of forbidding Mr. Craven's re-appointment, our Cromwell would also over-ride the Rump Committee. If it does not represent the São Paulo electorate, certainly, let there be a fresh election; if it does, surely it is competent to manage the business for which it exists, without the interference of outside assistance.

With "Gargyle's" last suggestion, I quite concur. Why should Paulistas and Santistas accept charity from home? Money is freely spent where pleasure is concerned; the same principle might be introduced into religion. If we would become independent of the South American Missionary Society a Committee of old Paulistas might be formed in London to arrange for the appointment of a Chaplain, by which means we might avoid the weary waits we have experienced in the past.

Yours truly,
PAIR PLAY.

São Paulo, 17 March 1899.

THE VACANT PULPIT IN S. PAULO.

To the Editor of the "Rio News."

Dear Sir,—Referring again to the above subject, I have succeeded, not without difficulty, in obtaining information on good authority as to the terms on which Mr. Craven is disposed to return to the São Paulo chaplaincy. His chief demands are the following:

1. More pay.
2. Back pay, viz.: his full salary from the time he abandoned his chaplaincy to go to England last year, until he returns in May next, or whenever it may be.

3. Payment of his own and his family's passage money to Santos.
4. Payment of all duties and expenses in Santos on whatever baggage he may bring with him.

5. The addition of a wing containing two rooms to the parsonage which was recently specially built for his accommodation.

There are also, I believe, one or two further items of less importance, also relating to remuneration in one shape or another.

Thus we are given to understand that if we are prepared as a preliminary step, to take the roof off the parsonage, Mr. Craven, who appears to have grown taller while in England, will find it possible to re-enter it. So far as I know, nothing is stipulated as to taking the roof off the church also.—indeed Mr. Craven seems for the moment to have forgotten all about the church—but possibly this may come in as one of the minor items above referred to.

However, Mr. Craven's least possess the merit of placing his relations with the Church on a strictly commercial footing.

It is a question of cash, pure and simple.

Mr. Craven desires to drive as hard a bargain, as he can; and who shall blame him? Certainly not the members of a business community like ours. Above are Mr. Craven's requirements; and we have already sampled Mr. Craven's goods. The bulk, no doubt, is equal to the sample. *C'est à prendre ou à laisser*. If we elect to "close the business, Mr. Craven will settle down upon us for life, or—which is probably the same thing—until he receives a better offer; or else he will in due season resign again, and repeat the process he is at present engaged upon.

Now I do not say Mr. Craven is not worth all he asks, and more besides. I offer no suggestion on the point. But I say, speaking for myself and for every one whose opinion I have asked, or been able to ascertain, that Mr. Craven is not wanted here any more either at his own or any other price, or on any terms whatever. The article he offers does not suit the market; or in other words, it is not considered that the answer to the weekly prayers for a suitable chaplain is: Mr. Craven on his own terms. I hope the Committee, which ought to know, and does know the feeling of the congregation on the subject, will make this point clear to Mr. Craven in time to prevent his taking a step which will be adverse to the true interests of the church in this place, and a source of mortification to Mr. Craven himself.

It is ridiculous to say that the present is a case of *aut Craven aut nullus*. There will be no difficulty whatever in obtaining a successor to him when the nonsense being talked about the "climate of São Paulo" has been brushed out of the way, and the truth told in the proper quarters in England. But even if it were so, I should plump for *nullus*. The church service is now being very efficiently conducted by Mr. Shaw; and should anything occur to prevent that gentleman's devoting his Sundays to the duty, others will be found to undertake it.

I have, of course, no grudge against Mr. Craven, nor any personal end to serve in this matter. But as it is evident that Mr. Craven is unaware of the real nature of the feeling aroused among his late congregation by the announcement of his intention to return, and as apparently neither the Church Committee nor any one else is keeping him informed regarding it, I venture to take on myself the responsibility of breaking the news to him.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours truly,
GARGYLE.

S. Paulo, 18th March, 1899.

—What has become of the retrenchment policy? Has the government decided to rest upon its laurels after closing a few arsenals and navy yards?

PROVINCIAL NOTES

— Work has been suspended on the Quixadá reservoir.

— Tin mines are said to have been discovered in the state of Parahyba.

— It is said to have rained more in Ceará in February than during the whole of the previous twelve months.

— Telegrams from Bahia state that the *seeca* continues its ravages throughout the interior of that state, where the people are obliged to abandon their homes to escape starvation.

— Nietheroy is quite unhealthy at the present time. In the fortnight from Feb. 15 to 28 there were 86 interments in the cemeteries of that city and in that from March 1 to 15 there were 103.

— At Pernambuco on the 10th inst. Vice-President Rosa e Silva gave a dinner to Congressman Adolpho Gordo of S. Paulo. The dinner terminated with a toast to ex-President Prudente de Moraes.

— In Campos some of the notaries are concealing the registers of births and marriages to avoid turning them over to successors named by the governor of the state. Campos is becoming a valuable object lesson in misgovernment.

— On the 18th an old Italian named Narrantone shot and killed a countryman named Poggini, in the city of São Paulo, because the latter had defrauded him of a considerable sum of money. Narrantone then shot himself. Poggini seemed to have been a thoroughly bad character.

— A telegram from Pará says that Deputy Serzedello is not authorized to represent the interests of business men of that city in the Rio Acre question. But, as the matter is to Deputy Serzedello. He holds a commission from the Assembly to represent everything, and he'll not be done out of the job either.

— A new Moses has appeared at Bahia, who offers to furnish a full supply of water (all the Quicimado company's mains and taps can use) in the brief period of sixty hours. If he succeeds, he wants 100,000; if he fails, nothing. The man is Engineer Caminhada, and the municipal council is inclined to accept the offer. The company, however, is doubtful and hesitates to believe in the new prophet.

— By decree of the 14th inst. the governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro orders that, until the municipal question is definitely settled at Campos, the former aldermen and Justices of the peace, whose term of office ended in 1897, shall again serve. The legality of this decree will be tested before the courts by one of the chambers claiming to have been legitimately elected. The other chamber accepts the governor's decision.

— But a few short weeks ago we had to chronicle the sad death of an Irish clergyman in the person of our lamented friend the Rev. C. D. McCarthy. To-day we have to announce the death of another. Only four months ago, the Rev. Wilkes Gosse, M. A. arrived in Bahia to take over the duties of British consular chaplain. He took his usual services on Sunday the 5th inst., and was apparently in good health. On the following Tuesday he complained of feeling unwell, and was unable to attend the usual choir practice on Wednesday, but he attributed his illness to nothing more than a slight attack of influenza. On Saturday evening, he took a turn for the worse, and on Sunday morning a rapid change took place. He gradually sank and passed peacefully away at 11.30 a.m. The same evening, the body of the deceased gentleman was laid in the English Cemetery at the Ladeira da Bahia, the service being conducted by the Revs. J. B. Kolb and Z. C. Taylor, the American missionaries. The doctor who attended him in his last illness certified the cause of death to have been typhoid fever. The deceased clergyman leaves a wife and two sons in Dublin, the boys being on the point of finishing their education there. Our readers will join us in heartfelt sympathy with his bereaved family and congregation.

RAILROAD NOTES

— The governor of Bahia will formally inaugurate the construction of the S. Miguel railway this week.

— The Santo Amaro tramway company, of São Paulo, is to be liquidated judicially—which means, probably, that no termination will ever be reached in the matter.

— The traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ended 11th inst. were 275,553\$40 as against 440,740\$30 for the corresponding week in the previous year.

— Advances from Buenos Aires say that the Argentine railway companies have decided to reduce their rates on cereals by 30% to foster trade, and that their action has been applauded by the native press.

— It is said that some time ago the director of the Central railway asked the minister of industry to cause the employees of that road to be paid for the last quarter of 1898. If the accounts of the year are closed before these employees get their pay, a special appropriation will be required.

— It is said that the divergences between the Mogyana and Sorocabana companies in regard to mutual traffic have been removed. It may be presumed, then, that the Mogyana will get into Santos by this round-about way—always providing, of course, that the Sorocabana company can stave off its foreign obligations and liquidation long enough to build its projected branch into Santos.

— Traffic, it is stated, has been resumed on the Sapically railway. The state government of Minas Geraes, it seems, undertakes to operate the lines in its territory. The receivers have collected 80,000\$ from the government of the state of Rio de Janeiro and this sum enables them to resume traffic in the latter state.

— We see by our Buenos Aires exchanges that the friends of Mr. McClymont, Miller, private secretary to the managing director of the Leopoldina railway, were shocked to learn that that gentleman had died here of yellow fever. A telegram to Rio proved the report to be unfounded, and to prevent any mischievous effects, the reply was handed to the local press.

— It is satisfactory to see the local press, after a poorly justified crusade against the shortcomings of the Leopoldina railway before the new management had got well into working order—or rather well into swing in the task of reducing chaos to order,—lauding the honesty to praise the new traffic regulations which bring important trains to their destinations on time.

— The minister of industry has issued orders for reducing freight on Indian corn shipped on the Central railway to the uniform rate of 400 réis per bag without regard to distance. Potatoes and other vegetables, canned goods and similar articles, eggs, butter, cheese and honey will be transferred to the 7th class of merchandise in the respective schedule of rates. On potatoes there will be a reduction of 25%, and on the other articles that of 25%. These alterations in freight rates apply only to Brazilian products.

— The *Diário* of Bahia is severely censuring the management of the Bahia Central line. Recently the freight traffic on that line was formally suspended. The *Diário* charges that the rolling stock is in a very bad state, that the service at the stations is completely disorganized, that the transportation of merchandise has been carried on with long delays at intermediate stations, and that the company's employees are unskillful. The *Diário* says that there is no order, hygiene or education, which is a climax we can not quite swallow. The *Diário* has evidently overstated the case!

— We were sorry to hear just before going to press, that Mr. Edward Albury, A. C. A., the accountant of the Leopoldina railway, has been forced to send in his resignation for reasons of health. Mr. Albury has not been in good health since he suffered from a slight attack of influenza in his office at the beginning of the hot weather. He has only been able to fill seven months of his four years contract as he has been a victim to persistent insomnia throughout the summer, which even the heights of Petropolis failed to relieve. His loss to the Leopoldina railway will be a considerable one, as he had his training as a chartered accountant in one of the best London firms. That he was recommended to and selected by the railway board to put straight the tangled messes of the Leopoldina accounts on transfer from a native to an Englishman, spoke well for his ability. That he succeeded in his task and leaves a lighter burden to his successor speaks even better. He was invariably courteous to all who approached him on business. The many friends he made outside his office will long remember the quiet, modest, keen-witted gentleman, and will regret that he was forced away from Brazil on account of ill-health. We sincerely trust that his voyage home on the "Gothic" will quickly restore him and that he will land in England none the worse for his short stay in the trying heat of an exceptional Rio summer. We understand that Mr. Albury's place will be temporarily filled by Mr. H. R. Millar, who arrived here the "Clyde" from Buenos Aires a fortnight ago to reorganise the stores department of the railway.

SHIPPING NOTES

— The passengers who left by the *Orellana* on the 16th were: For Buenos Aires, Messrs. E. V. Ely, R. H. Hargrave, W. W. Kuhn and H. Caldwell. For Montevideo: Mr. L. C. Prevost.

— The P. S. N. Co. steamer *Orellana* which arrived in Rio on the 15th inst. brought the following passengers: Dr. A. Mayrick Jones, Mr. L. Haselden and Mr. Manoel Joaquim de Carvalho Leite.

— The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 14th inst. by the Lamport & Holt liner *Buffon*, were the following: Messrs. A. Silva, E. Thom Ely, E. H. Hargrave, W. W. Kuhn, H. Caldwell and 17 third-class passengers.

— The judicial liquidation of the Lloyd Brasileiro steamship company was decreed on the 15th inst. and the inventory of the company's property was begun on the 17th. Gross mismanagement is really the cause of the trouble, but of course the courts will not inquire into this.

— Some days ago the coasting str. "Brazil" was quarantined at Bahia because of a yellow fever case on board. Advances were then received from Rio that the str. had contraband merchandise on board, which led to a further detention. No contraband was found, however, and the master has filed a protest for damages.

— A few months ago tenders were received for the service of transporting passengers and freight between this city and various points of Ilha Governador. The successful party is already tired of the business and wants the municipal prefect to cancel his contract. It appears that the officials appointed to fiscalize the service made the mistake of supposing it their duty to harass and embarrass the contractor.

— In accord with the health authorities the minister of interior has suspended the regulation by which steamers bringing immigrants are required to proceed to Ilha Grande before entering any other national port. The regulation has been practically a dead letter, and its suspension will make no noticeable change in the movements of steamers.

— The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 13th inst. by the Pacific S. N. Co. liner *Orissa*, were the following: Messrs. H. Jungstedt, A. Stanhauss and C. Vieira.

— The departures by the same steamer on the 14th inst. were: For Liverpool: Mrs. R. Sutton, Mrs. Broad, Mrs. K. O. Broad and infant, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Mannington and Mr. J. B. Holman. For La Pallice: Mrs. Maria G. K. da Silva. For Lisbon: Mrs. Maria Isabel, Mrs. Luiza P. Bastos, Messrs. Manoel de A. Revellin, José M. de Costa, and wife, R. Pinto Bastos, J. P. Bastos and 2 children and G. R. d'Almeida.

— A fair trade has continued to prevail with Brazil during the past week. Several parcels of flour have been booked at 17\$ and 17/6 from up-river and 16\$ from below-bar to Santos, while the regular traders find no difficulty in filling up for the different ports. A couple of sailers have also, been taken up during the week at fair rates, while the demand for sailing vessels as well as for steamer space keeps fairly active. The live-stock trade to Rio is, however, falling off under a better supply from Brazilian provinces, and owing, chiefly, to the fall in the rate of exchange at Rio which virtually puts a stop to the cattle import trade there.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Mar. 6.

— The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 20th inst. by the Royal Mail steamer *Danub*, were the following: From Southampton, Mrs. Broadbent and 2 daughters, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hill, Messrs. R. de Amaral, R. C. Richards, Arthur Dutton, Geo. Mourier, E. Absolon, E. J. Holloway, Lecoq and T. Rydines. From Leixões: Mrs. J. A. Arango, Mr. L. M. Monteiro, wife and child, Mr. Antonio F. Ruas and daughter, Messrs. D. A. Carneiro, J. A. Ribeiro, A. G. Souza and J. M. Lopez. From Lisbon: Dr. C. C. Sampaio, Dr. O. L. Siminbá, Messrs. D. F. Araújo, wife and family, Abilio and Manoel C. Silva, V. G. Avellar and wife and M. A. Costa. From Pernambuco: Drs. A. Falcão and family, R. Forest, Paula Lopes and Adolfo Gordo, Messrs. J. Arumano and Francisco Solon. From Bahia: Drs. Luis B. Lopes, J. S. Oliveira and R. S. Sarciento and 2 sisters, Mrs. R. Matzinger, Mrs. J. F. Carvalho and family, Mrs. J. R. Gallo, Messrs. J. Mawson, D. and J. F. Macindio, C. Paiva, T. Janotti, V. Barros and wife, J. A. Rocha, wife and family, S. Motta and A. Frontino and 98 third-class passengers.

LOCAL NOTES

— The new Argentine minister to this capital, Dr. Manuel Gorostiza, is a passenger by the "Thames."

— A defalcation of over 5,000\$ has been discovered at the war arsenal in the medical stores department.

— General Telles left for Rio Grande do Sul on the 14th inst. Up to the present the castillan has suffered no harm from his coming.

— We sincerely regret to chronicle the death of Mr. W. Grimsditch, which took place at his residence in S. Domingos last evening.

— The government has issued new regulations for the naval school. It is has also issued regulations for the school of marksmanship (*tiro nacional*).

— Owing to the illness of two members of our editorial staff last week, and to the influx of material at the last moment, we have been delayed somewhat in the issue of this number.

— The continued intense heat is causing much illness, in great part due to exhaustion. We have seen not days in Rio in other years, but we do not recall a spell of heat so oppressive as the one through which we are now passing.

— On last Tuesday Dr. Lydio Mariano de Albuquerque, curator of unclaimed estates, voluntarily surrendered to the police authorities and went to prison. There is a shortage in his accounts amounting, it is said, to over 100,000\$.

— It is announced that Vice-Admiral Jacaguay is promoting the organization of an association of veterans of the Paraguayan war. The object is to maintain vivid the glorious traditions of Brazilian arms in the gigantic and stubborn war with Paraguay.

— Dr. Germaniano da Franca, 1st auxiliary police delegate of this city, says in a recent report that Brazil is now passing not only through a financial crisis, but also through a period of corruption in which all notions of honor and duty are completely obliterated.

— It is announced that Dr. Joaquim Nalmeo has selected Dr. Caldas Vianna to be his secretary on the British Guiana boundary commission. Dr. Caldas Vianna is well known in Brazilian literary and educational circles, and his selection will create a very favorable impression.

— Three Indians from Piabanha, on the upper Tocantins, bearing the Portuguese names of Joaquim Lino de Souza, Felipe Gomes and José da Silva, visited the President at Friburgo palace on Friday last. The President treated them with great amiability, inquired into their wants, and instructed the chief of police to implement, with the arms, agricultural implements, cotton goods and money, which they had come to ask. The Indians were highly pleased with their reception by *Papa Grande*, as they termed the President.

— It is said that the marines stationed on Ilha Villegaignon are proposing to construct a sea wall by which a considerable piece of land will be reclaimed and which will serve admirably for a parade ground. It is also proposed to employ the services of prisoners confined in Port Villegaignon in the construction of the wall.

— A sad fatality took place on the 18th inst. which brought grief to one of our English families in Rio. The youngest child of Mr. Wrencher, the corset manufacturer of 137, General Caldwell, was taken from its cradle in play and placed upon a table by a little sister not much older than itself. The table, unfortunately, was near the window, and the baby, only twenty-three months old, crawled unperceived to the window and fell out. Death was instantaneous.

— Our readers will be pleased to know that after having sustained a slight relapse, Mr. C. E. M. Taylor of the firm of Messrs. P. S. Nicolson & Co. is now convalescent. Another well-known Englishman, Mr. J. T. Maury, has recovered from a painful attack due to the excessive heat, and is again at business. Mr. H. Lucas, successor to the firm of Dreyfus & Co. in the Rua Quitanda is also quickly regaining his health from a heat attack.

— Compensation to the amount of 49,000 lire has been awarded to Michele Miscione, an Italian subject, who had been arbitrarily arrested by the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto and incarcerated without trial in a convict prison. This compensation is considered by the claimant insufficient and he has applied for a larger sum. The cost and labor of collecting such claims should certainly be taken into consideration when the respective awards are made.

— In a conference with the minister of finance on the 17th inst. the manager of the London and River Plate Bank declared that he had never opposed the incineration of paper money. And we are quite sure that the managers of the other banks can say the same! Now where did the local papers get their information that the foreign banks were opposing this, over which so much discussion was aroused? In our opinion there was a little intrigue behind this report which it would be interesting to have explained.

— We are informed that the Club Brasileiro de Cricket has changed its name to the Paysandú Cricket Club, and will open its new season on the 16th April with an Eleven v. Sixteen match which will practically be a match against all comers. The list of fixtures up to the end of October is a long one and has been carefully compiled in conjunction with the R. C. A. M. A. C. Skey is again the captain of the year. We are indebted to Mr. A. Amaral, the secretary, for copies of the statutes and fixtures of the reformed Club.

— It gives us the greatest pleasure to note that Mr. Will Lowrie, who has been appointed U. S. vice-consul-general at this port, viz John T. Lewis, resigned. Mr. Lowrie came out to Rio as Minister Bryan's private secretary, and so satisfactory have been his services in that capacity that both Minister Bryan and Consul-General Seeger have united in strongly recommending his appointment. Mr. Lowrie is a son of Prof. A. H. Lowrie of Elgin, Ill., and has had a thorough newspaper training in his native town and in Chicago. He is exceptionally well equipped for the responsible position to which he has been appointed.

— The secretary of the municipal council made a very curious mistake (?) a few days ago. He sent around to the prefect the municipal payroll, in which an abatement of 15 per cent on the salaries of municipal employees was entered. This, of course, was designed to impress us with the zeal and earnestness of our municipal fathers in the cause of economy. But, unfortunately, the secretary was not quite up to the work in hand, for he innocently included in the same payroll the February salaries of the aldermen, when they only entered upon the discharge of their duties on March 1st. The prefect very properly rejected the payroll.

— The President's visit to the state of Minas Geraes will extend to the evening of the 26th, when he is expected to return to Petropolis, by way of Entre Rios and the extension of the Petropolis railway. He left this city on the evening of the 19th and arrived at Barbacena yesterday morning at 7, where he stopped four hours. His arrival at Belo Horizonte, the new capital of Minas Geraes, was fixed for 7 o'clock last evening. Yesterday there was to be a grand banquet and this evening a grand ball at Belo Horizonte. To-morrow he is expected to visit Morro Velho and then proceed to Ouro Preto, the old capital. On the 25th he will return to Miguel Pereira, where he will visit the manganese mines, and thence to Juiz de Fora, where he will pass the night and part of the following day.

— Amongst the passengers to England by the *Thames* to-morrow is Mr. George E. Cox, with his wife and daughters and one of his sons. Mr. Cox, splendid specimen of an English gentleman as he is, with all an Englishman's good qualities and none of his meannesses, will carry with him the best wishes of all who have the pleasure of knowing him for a pleasant voyage and a safe return. When the cricketing season commences next month his cheery personality will be missed on the field, but we hear he will be back within four months before the season is over, when we have no doubt he will be found to have been re-magnetised at the touchstone of British sport. One of the objects to Mr. Cox's trip to Europe is to leave his young son at a public school, where he will be practised in the manly sports so dear to his father's heart. *Feliz viagem.*

Santos stock is reported at 522,240 bags.

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- March 20th

Emission	Circulation	Public Funds	Nominal Value	Last Quotation
399,438,800\$	262,137,500\$	Stock 5% currency (apólices).....	1,000\$ 300\$ 200\$	866\$000— 870\$000
104,987,000	104,556,000	Bonds of 1895.....	1,000\$ 300\$ 200\$	955 000— 960 000
119,600	119,600	Stock 4% (gold), converted 1890.....	1,000\$ 300\$ 200\$	1,920 000—
30,000,000	11,884,500	Bonds 4%.....	1,000\$ 300\$ 200\$	1,450 000—
51,185,000	22,673,200	Gold Loan, 1888, 6%.....	1,000\$ 300\$ 200\$	1,350 000—
106,694,000	18,350,000	Do do 1879, 4 1/2%.....	1,000\$ 300\$ 200\$	710 000—
17,500,000	17,500,000	Do do 1884, 4%.....	1,000\$ 300\$ 200\$	850 000—
11,700,000	11,700,000	State of Espírito Santo.....	1,000\$ 300\$ 200\$	450 000— 475 000
5,000,000	4,385,200	of Minas Geraes, 5%.....	1,000\$ 300\$ 200\$	164 000— 168 000
65,000,000	65,000,000	of Pernambuco, 6%.....	1,000\$ 300\$ 200\$	190 000—
600,000	600,000	of Rio de Janeiro, 6%.....	1,000\$ 300\$ 200\$	
10,000,000	23,613,200	of Parahyba, 6%.....	1,000\$ 300\$ 200\$	
25,000,000	25,000,000	Municipal Loan, City of Rio de Janeiro, 6%.....	1,000\$ 300\$ 200\$	
2,500,000	2,500,000	do do do São Paulo, 7%.....	1,000\$ 300\$ 200\$	
500,000	500,000	do do do Petropolis, 7%.....	1,000\$ 300\$ 200\$	
400,000	400,000	do do do Alem Parahyba, 7%.....	1,000\$ 300\$ 200\$	

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banka	Paíd	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
20,000,000\$	100,000	94,090	200\$	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro.....	200\$	4,000,000\$	8\$000, Jan. 1899	220\$000— 224\$000
16,000,000	80,000	80,000	200\$	Commercio.....	200\$	3,370,000	8 000, ditto 1899	221 000— 85 000
24,000,000	120,000	120,000	200\$	do 2nd series.....	200\$	1,645,000	4\$000, Aug. 1892	12 250— 12 500
18,000,000	90,000	90,000	200\$	Constructor do Brazil.....	200\$	1,740,000	2\$000, Jan. 1896	14 000—
8,000,000	40,000	40,000	200\$	Credito Real do Brazil.....	200\$	801,070	12 1/2 ditto 1892	70 000—
5,000,000	25,000	25,000	200\$	Depositos e Descontos.....	200\$	790,000	4\$000, Jan. 1899	35 000—
750,000	15,000	15,000	200\$	Funçionario Publicos.....	200\$	60,000	2\$000, Jan. 1899	48 000—
8,000,000	40,000	40,000	200\$	Hypothecario do Brazil.....	200\$	212,850	4\$000, Jan. 1899	91 500—
10,807,600	54,038	54,038	200\$	Lavoura e Commercio.....	200\$	955,398	4\$000, Jan. 1899	185 000— 188 000
5,000,000	25,000	25,000	200\$	Nacional Brasileiro.....	200\$	200	4\$000, Jan. 1899	100 000—
107,384,600	535,913	535,913	200\$	Republica do Brazil.....	200\$	17,250,070	6\$000, Jan. 1899	252 000—
20,000,000	100,000	100,000	200\$	Rio e Matto Grosso.....	200\$	344,200	1\$000, Jan. 1899	125 000—
20,000,000	100,000	100,000	200\$	Rural e Hypothecario.....	200\$	7,479,104	5\$000, Jan. 1899	140 000— 160 000
20,000,000	100,000	100,000	200\$	do 2nd series.....	200\$	3,183,375	11 1/2 ditto 1898	145 000—
20,000,000	100,000	100,000	200\$	Commercial da Bahia.....	200\$	6,000,000	12 1/2 ditto 1898	190 000—
10,000,000	50,000	50,000	200\$	Com. e Industria de S. Paulo.....	200\$	221,130	12 1/2 ditto 1898	110 000—
7,000,000	35,000	35,000	200\$	Credito Real de Minas Geraes.....	200\$	1,095,793	10 1/2 ditto 1898	12 000—
7,500,000	37,500	37,500	200\$	do 2nd series.....	200\$	1,095,793	10 1/2 ditto 1898	145 000—
5,000,000	25,000	25,000	200\$	Lavouras.....	200\$	800,000	12 1/2 ditto 1898	140 000— 160 000
5,000,000	25,000	25,000	200\$	Mercantil de Santos.....	200\$	695,000	8\$000, ditto 1898	175 000—
10,000,000	50,000	50,000	200\$	S. Paulo.....	200\$	695,000	7\$000, Jan. 1895	1 750— 2 000
40,000,000	200,000	112,571	200\$	União de S. Paulo.....	200\$	639,555	18 1/2 Jan. 1899	4 250—
—	—	7,267	—	do.....	200\$	140	do do do	—
—	—	80,000	—	do.....	200\$	80	do do do	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paíd	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
110,000,000\$	550,000	all	200\$	Leopoldina.....	200\$	26,697\$	—	6\$000— 9 750— 10\$000
20,000,000	100,000	153,253	100	Minas de S. Jeronymo.....	100	—	—	—
12,000,000	60,000	46,747	100	do.....	100	—	—	—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200\$	Machad e Campos.....	200\$	65,000	—	—
61,000,000	305,000	33,525	200\$	Mazambinho.....	200\$	2,901,489	int. Sept. 93	15 000—
—	—	10,000	—	do 2nd series.....	200\$	—	—	7 000—
10,000,000	100,000	all	100	Oeste de Minas.....	100	—	—	—
10,000,000	100,000	all	100	do.....	100	—	—	—
70,000,000	350,000	all	200\$	Quilombo.....	200\$	1,385,541	6% June, 92	50 000— 60 000
1,600,000	8,000	5,400	200\$	União Sorocabana-Itana.....	200\$	45,710	6\$000, Feb. 86	15 000— 25 000
41,000,000	210,000	all	200\$	União Valeaçuana.....	200\$	583,378	int. Jan. 92	1 750— 2 000
12,500,000	62,500	all	200\$	Sapucahy.....	200\$	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	Tocantins e Araguaia.....	200\$	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paíd	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,500,000\$	25,000	all	100\$	Carioca.....	100\$	163,989	—	— 80\$000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200\$	Carris Urbanos.....	200\$	459,208	14\$000, July 91	—
700,000	7,000	all	100	Corcovado (and Hotel).....	100	—	2 300, Oct. 91	—163 000
14,000,000	70,000	all	200\$	Jardim Botânico.....	200\$	—	— July 91	—180 000
12,000,000	60,000	59,360	200\$	S. Christovão.....	200\$	105,899\$	8 000, July 91	—
3,000,000	15,000	all	100	Villa Izabel.....	100	39,999	5 000, Aug. 91	—130 000
800,000	8,000	all	100	Pernambuco.....	100	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paíd	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Esperança Maritima.....	200\$	250,000\$	8 000, Sept. 97	100\$000— 3 000—
28,000,000	140,000	all	200\$	Lloyd Brasileiro.....	200\$	—	—	— 300\$000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200\$	Navegacao Costeira.....	200\$	59,598	10 000, Aug. 98	—
671,400	3,357	all	200\$	S. João da Barra e Campos.....	200\$	—	—	—
1,000,000	5,000	2,750	200\$	Sul Paulista.....	200\$	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paíd	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
10,000,000\$	50,000\$	all	200\$	Alliança.....	200\$	854,015\$	10\$000— Aug. 98	17\$400— 180 000
2,400,000	12,000	all	200\$	América Fabril.....	200\$	804,954	7 000— Aug. 98	— 120 000
500,000	2,500	all	200\$	Botafogo (anagem).....	200\$	39,471	10 000— July 98	— 230 000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200\$	Brasil Industrial.....	200\$	150,000	10 000— July 98	— 170 000
1,500,000	7,500	all	200\$	Carloca.....	200\$	25,000	25 000— Aug. 98	— 180 000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200\$	Confiança Industrial.....	200\$	29,455\$	10 000— Jan. 99	145 000— 150 000
4,500,000	22,500	all	200\$	Corcovado.....	200\$	5,498	— July 98	140 000—
500,000	2,500	all	200\$	D. Izabel.....	200\$	156,493	30 000— Jan. 98	—
1,200,000	10,000	all	200\$	Fabril Paulista.....	200\$	200,000	12 000— July 98	—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Industrial Mineira.....	200\$	77,401	— Aug. 98	— 170 000
800,000	4,000	all	200\$	Magense.....	200\$	5,200	10 000— July 98	— 210 000
1,500,000	7,500	all	200\$	Manifactora Fluminense.....	200\$	26,186	10 000— Aug. 98	— 180 000
4,000,000	20,000	all	200\$	Petropolis.....	200\$	462,802	5 000— Mar. 98	40 000—
3,000,000	15,000	all	200\$	Progresso Industrial.....	200\$	116,002	15 000— Sept. 98	— 170 000
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Rink (Woolens).....	200\$	—	— Oct. 98	—
450,000	2,250	all	100	S. Felix.....	100	32,464	4 000— July 98	25 000—
350,000	1,750	all	100	Santa Lucia.....	100	—	— July 98	—
1,200,000	6,000	all	200\$	S. João.....	200\$	—	— July 98	— 300 000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200\$	S. Pedro de Alcantara.....	200\$	39,028	— Jan. 99	160 000—
3,500,000	17,500	all	200\$	União Fabril.....	200\$	1,145,044	20 1/2— Aug. 97	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paíd	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
4,000,000\$	20,000	all	200\$	Alliança.....	200\$	43,678\$	1\$000, July 97	— 6\$000
3,000,000	15,000	all	1,000	Argos Fluminense.....	250	300,000	10 000, Jan. 99	32\$000— 100 000
2,000,000	10,000	9,735	200	Bonança.....	200	15,554	1 500, Jan. 99	— 10 000
4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	Corcovado.....	200	3,000	3 000, Jan. 99	38 000— 100 000
4,000,000	20,000	4,000	500	Fidelidade.....	180	358,752	7 000, Jan. 99	30 000—
2,500,000	12,500	all	1,000	Garantia.....	100	250,000	8 000, Jan. 99	— 165 000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Gerai.....	200	400,000	20 1/2, Jan. 99	32 000—
1,000,000	5,000	all	100	Indemnitadora.....	100	14,035	10 000, Jan. 99	— 2 000
2,500,000	12,500	all	200	Providente.....	200	350,000	3 000, Jan. 99	48 000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Prosperidade.....	200	126,628	15 1/2, Jan. 99	15 000— 18 000

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Paíd	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
7,000,000\$	35,000	all	200\$	Cantareira e Vição Fluminense.....	200\$	—	— July 91	—
500,000	2,500	all	50	Carros Tattersall Moreaux.....	50\$	38,790\$	6 1/2, Jan. 99	— 22\$000
1,200,000	6,000	5,521	200	Carrigens Fluminense.....	200	51,228	6 000, Jan. 99	100\$000— 110 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Cruzeiro (match factory).....	200	—	— July 98	295 000—
60,000,000	300,000	all	100	Docas de Santos.....	200	—	— July 98	21 000— 22 000
23,500,000	235,000	all	100	Melhoramentos no Brazil.....	100	2,008,472	8 000, Jan. 92	— 105 000
60,000,000	300,000	all	100	Obras Publicas no Brazil.....	100	2,286,745	15 1/2, Jan. 91	—
1,000,000	5,000	9,900	200	Gazeta de Noticias (newspaper).....	200	48,070	10 000, Feb. 95	—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	o Paiz (newspaper).....	200	43,577	— July 95	—
3,500,000	17,500	all	50	Loterias Nacionais do Brazil.....	50	1,015,181	13 000, Jan. 97	— 105 000
1,000,000	5,000	all	100	Matto Larangeira (Paraguay tea).....	100	—	— Aug. 98	—
9,414,800	94,148	34,128	100	Moinhos Fluminense (flour mills).....	100	32,210	9 1/2, Aug. 98	—
1,000,000	5,000	all	100	Sanamento do R.de J. (building society).....	100	871,601	— Feb. 92	20 000— 35 000
1,500,000	7,500	all	100	Transporte de Café e Mercadorias.....	100	400,000	5 000, July 98	— 170 000
500,000	2,500	all	200	Typographica do Brazil.....	200	56,441	6 000, Aug. 98	— 40 000
—	—	—	—	União (water for ships).....	200	29,997	— July 98	— 200 000

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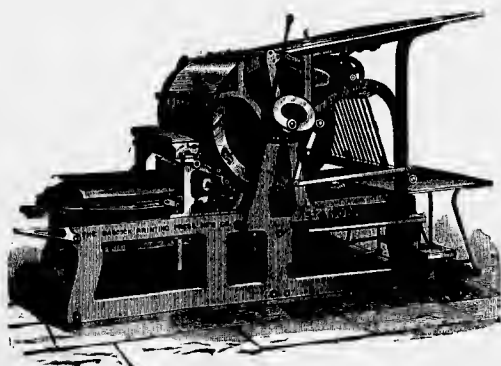
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